

XV. On a new species of *Prothoë*. By PHILIP CROWLEY,
F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

[Read July 1st, 1891.]

PLATE XVIII.

A FEW months since I received from Tonghou, Burmah, a specimen of *Prothoë*, which I placed among my *Prothoë caledonia*; but upon further examination with the type, and also eight or ten other specimens from Perak, found that it differed to such an extent that I have ventured to describe it as a new species under the name of *Prothoë belisama*. The specimen in question came from the neighbourhood of Tonghou, which is some 1200 to 1500 miles north of Perak, or Borneo, from whence, I believe, the type came. I append a description, and give a plate of *belisama*, which is in my own collection.

Prothoë belisama, Crowley.

Nearest to *P. caledonia*, Hewitson, but is easily distinguished by the large extent of yellow on the fore wing, and the dark border on the hind wing being very much narrower. Upper side:—*Fore wing*: The yellow patch is rather paler in colour, and extends up to the third median nervule, the edges of which are more dentated than in *P. caledonia*. At the posterior angle the yellow almost unites with the hind marginal border. The dark colour on the costa, apical portion, and hind margin, though somewhat lighter in colour, is relieved by five very distinct yellow spots, there being an additional one below these, on the costa, but near the base. *Hind wing*: The border on the hind margin is very much narrower, which entirely disappears below the second median nervule, towards the anal angle. The basal area is pale mauve, the grey being rather pinker than in the allied species. Under side:—*Fore wing*: Both wings rather paler, both in ground colour and markings, especially the red beyond the discoidal cell. The black bars between the third median nervule and the second discoidal or radial nervule is wider apart, which reduces the red on

either side to a mere spot. The large black spot at the posterior angle is much smaller in size, and not so dark in colour. *Hind wing*: The black spots at the base are larger, those above the costal and subcostal nervules being more elongated. The white band which crosses the wing from the end of the costal nervure to the base is paler and slightly broader. The broad green sub-marginal border has entirely disappeared, with the exception of two tiny spots, one between the first and second subcostal nervules, and the other between the first and second median nervules. The line which also edges this green border is missing, the only indication being a small red spot between the first and second subcostal nervules. Exp. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Hab. Tonghou.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XVIII.

- FIG. 1. *Prothoë belisama*, Crowley.
2. Under side of ditto.